





Division I

Section 7

By .....

SCC  
8629





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

✓  
THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

---

VOLUME XLVI.—1870.

---

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

---

WASHINGTON CITY:  
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.  
1870.

---

Published at the expense of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and  
profits devoted to the promotion of the Colonization cause.

---



# INDEX

TO THE

## FORTY-SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

A	PAGE.		Page.
Abercrombie, Chapman, Letter from.....	58	Another Missionary Fallen.....	244
Acknowledgment by Liberia College.....	222	Appeal from an African Church..	281
Address of President Royce at Leesburg, Va.....	289	Appeal to all Christians and Philanthropists.....	97
Address of Rev. D. C. Haynes....	6	Applications for Settlement.....	377
Address of Rev. D. O. Kellogg....	8	<b>B</b>	
Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.....	369	Barline Country.....	282, 315
Africa and the African M. E. Church.....	210	British Settlements in Western Africa.....	243
Africa and the Africans.....	212	<b>C</b>	
African Colonization Revived....	2	Character of Emigrants and their Influence.....	283
Africanizing Africa.....	247	Climate at Cape Palmas.....	112
Africans and Africa.....	331	Colonization Activity in New York.....	1
Africa's Evangelization.....	178	Colonization Addresses at Buffalo, New York.....	234
American Colonization Society, 145, 250, 301	301	Colonization at Newburyport, Mass.....	249
American Colonization Society, Receipts of, 32, 63, 96, 128, 159, 192, 224, 256, 288, 319, 351,	378	Colonization at Worcester, Mass.	336
America or Africa.....	323	Colonization Meeting at Boston Highlands.....	92
An African President.....	209	Colonization Meeting at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	86, 178
A Native Traveler.....	344	Colonization Meeting at Charlestown, Mass.....	86
A New Era for Africa.....	176	Colonization Meeting at Elmira, New York.....	335
An Energetic Colored Man.....	59	Colonization Meeting at Lowell, Mass.....	213
A New Interest Awakened.....	94	Colonization Meeting at Newark, New Jersey.....	184
A New Organization.....	2	Colonization Meeting at Norwich, Conn.....	149
Annexation of Liberia to the United States.....	274	Colonization Meeting in Boston..	57
Annual Report of Bishop Payne. 81, 359	359		
Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.....	29, 49		
Annual Meeting of the Society....	29		
Annual Report (53d) of the American Colonization Society.....	33		

	Page.		Page.
Colonization Meeting in Hartford, Conn.....	147	Haynés, Rev. D. C., Address of...	6
Colonization Meeting in New York.....	90, 117, 145	Health of the Last Emigrants.....	347
"Colored Secession".....	219, 346		
Common Schools in Mesurado County.....	348	<b>I</b>	
Connecticut Colonization Society. .....	119, 185	Immigration: Its Causes and its Value to the United States.....	74
Constitution of the New York State Colonization Society.....	3	Inaugural Address of President Royer.....	102
Corner-Stone Laying in Grand Bassa County.....	276	Incidents of the Slave Trade in Egypt.....	76
<b>D</b>		India Rubber from Western Af- rica.....	240
Death of Richard T. Haines, Esq.	336	Influence of Liberia.....	130
Declaration of Principles.....	51	Intelligence of Dr. Livingstone...	60
Departure of our Fall Expedition	353	Interior Trade of West Africa....	370
Diffusion of the Bible in Liberia.	185	Interior Troubles.....	314
Dr. Livingstone.....	338		
Dr. Livingstone and his Discov- eries.....	22	<b>ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE—</b>	
<b>E</b>		The Liberia Baptist Association— The Annual Niger Expedition— East African Slave Trade—South African Diamonds—The Pilgrim's Progress in Kafir—Slavery in Bra- zil—Organization of Christian As- sociations—Lincoln University....	31
Emigrants for Liberia.....	373	Natal—Half-Century Anniversary— The Nile Expedition—Ancient Ophir—Another African Explor- er.....	62
Emigration from Barbados.....	187	Revival in Liberia—Longevity at Sierra Leone Ordination on the Niger—Dr. Livingstone.....	94
Emigration to Liberia.....	209	The Pennsylvania Colonization So- ciety—Candidates for the Minis- try—Native Churches near Mon- rovia—Self-Supporting Mission Churches—From the White Nile to the Gaboon—Roman Catholic Diocese of Sahare—Accession of Missionaries.....	126
Encouragements in our Work....	129	A Step in the Right Direction—Im- portance of Opening Communica- tions—Military Expenses for 1870- 71—Natal Exports and Imports....	158
Evangelizing the Regions Beyond.	245	Liberian Delegate to the General Assembly—Liberia Presbyterian Mission—Our Minister to Liberia— Bright Christian Prospects—Chris- tianity on the Gold Coast.....	190
Excursion to Kaipo's Creek.....	354	Death of the Learned Blacksmith— Increased Duties—Right to Bu- lama.....	223
Expedition for Liberia.....	347	Dr. Livingstone—Native African Missionary—Chaplain at Cape Coast—South African (English) Wesleyan Methodist Mission.....	255
<b>F</b>		Candidates for the Ministry—Libe- ria Presbyterian Mission—Thanks for Books—Revival Among the Recaptives—Conversion of an Af- rican King—Dr. Livingstone.....	280
Fall Expedition for Liberia.....	257	Liberia Methodist Mission—The Necessities of Liberia—Graduates of the Hoffman Institute—Helping Themselves—A Steam Mission Yacht—The Bishopric of Sierra	
Fifty-Third Anniversary.....	52		
Fifty-Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.	33		
Fifty Thousand Dollars Needed to Send the Present Applicants...	97		
Fish Culture in Africa.....	304		
Fourth of July.....	221		
From Liberia.....	252, 285		
<b>G</b>			
Gaboon Mission—West Africa.....	115, 368		
German Baptists in South Africa.	79		
Good News from Africa.....	98		
<b>H</b>			
Haight, Rev. Dr. Benj. I., Letter from.....	1		



	Page.		Page.
Leone—Sanction of a Native Church Council—A Collection for African Missions—Ordination of a Native African—France in West Africa—New African Bishopric—The South African Diamond Field—Disadvantages in the West Indies—Convention for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.....	348	Liberia Annual Conference.....	207
<b>K</b>		Liberia Baptist Mission.....	15, 837
Kellogg, Rev. D. O., Address of..	8	Liberia College, Acknowledgment by.....	222
<b>L</b>		Liberia College Examination.....	124
Late from Liberia.....	55, 252	Liberia Episcopal Mission.....	18, 364
Latest from Liberia.....	221	Liberia Mocha-Coffee.....	265
Latrobe, Hon. John H. B., Address of.....	369	Liberia Presbyterian Mission.....	205
Letter from Mr. Chapman Abercrombie.....	58	Liberia Register, Extracts from...	305
Letter from Rev. E. W. Blyden.....	125, 282	Liberian Exploration and Expansion.....	225
Letter from Rev. Alexander Crummell.....	276	List of Emigrants for Liberia by Ship Golconda.....	373
Letter from Rev. Fleming Crump.....	319	Livingstone, Dr.....	338
Letter from Mr. Jacob M. Davis.....	253	Livingstone, Dr.—His Discoveries.....	22
Letter from Henry W. Dennis, Esq. 156, 189, 220, 254, 283, 318,	377	Livingstone, Dr., Letter from....	60
Letter from Rev. G. W. Gibson.....	112, 245	<b>M</b>	
Letter from Mr. H. Gutsche.....	79	Massachusetts Colonization Society.....	25, 218
Letter from Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D.....	1	Meeting at Zanesville, Ohio.....	304
Letter from Dr. James Hall.....	93	Meeting of the Board.....	55
Letter from Alonzo Hoggard.....	158, 252, 317	Mission, Gaboon.....	115, 368
Letter from Hon. Henry W. Johnson, Jr.....	323, 329	Mission, Liberia Baptist.....	15
Letter from Dr. Livingstone.....	60	Mission, Liberia Episcopal.....	18, 364
Letter from Mr. John D. Moore.....	254	Mission, Liberia Presbyterian....	205
Letter from Mr. John B. Munden.....	253	Mission, West African Presbyterian.....	113
Letter from Mr. J. W. Norwood.....	151	Missions in Interior West Africa.....	174
Letter from Rev. J. T. Richardson.....	15, 337	Mohammedanism in South Africa.....	303
Letter from President Royce.....	189	<b>N</b>	
Letter from Rev. Hardy Ryan.....	285	National Self-Respect.....	307
Letter from Rev. Mr. Walker.....	115	New Jersey Colonization Society.....	27, 56
Letter from Solomon York.....	158	New Steamers for the African Trade.....	194
Letter from Members of the Arthington Company.....	253	<b>O</b>	
Letter from the Attorney General of Liberia.....	329	Ohio Colonization Society.....	153, 215
Letters from Emigrants.....	157	Opening for Missions and Settlements.....	125
Letters from Liberia.....	317	Our Fall Expedition.....	319
		<b>P</b>	
		Payne, Bishop, Annual Report of.....	81, 359
		Pennsylvania Colonization Society.....	215
		President Royce.....	121, 285

	Page.		Page.
President Roye, Address of.....	289	The Boporo King and Country...	125
Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.....	65	The Cabinet of Liberia.....	152
POETRY—		The Cape Colony, South Africa...	77
Labor.....	79	The Cause in New York.....	120
<b>R</b>		The Cavalla River.....	205, 357
Receipts of the American Colonization Society, 32, 63, 96, 128, 159, 192, 224, 256, 288, 319, 351, 378		The Country East of Liberia— Monrovia to Boporo, 132. Boporo to Zolu, 162. Zolu to Ziggah Porrah Zue, 195. Ziggah Porrah Zue to Musardu, 226. Musardu, 258. Return from Musardu, 297.	
Relics of Ancient Civilization in Africa.....	62	The Feast of Ramadham.....	124
Results of African Colonization...	321	The Fifth President of the Republic of Liberia.....	121
Rev. Dr. Seys..	255	The Finances of Liberia.....	234
Revival at Monrovia.....	28	The First of August Demonstration at Clay-Ashland.....	311, 339
<b>S</b>		The Freedmen and Liberia.....	84
School Examination.....	314	The Future.....	238
"Secession" at Cape Palmas.....	346	The Late Rev. Henry B. Stewart.	190
Seys, Rev. Dr.....	255	The Late Henry Stoddard.....	29
Shall Africa be Civilized?.....	281	The Macedonian Call.....	251
Shall They Go?.....	161	The President of Liberia.....	247
Sierra Leone, West Africa.....	241	The Public Schools of Liberia.....	152
Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition...	20	The Republic of Liberia.....	210
Society, American Colonization, 5, 145, 301		The Ship Golconda.....	93, 373
Society, Connecticut Colonization, 119, 185		The Spirit Poured Out.....	114
Society, Massachusetts Colonization.....	25, 218	The Twenty-Sixth of July.....	309
Society, Massachusetts Colonization, Annual Report of.....	269	Three Churches Established.....	285
Society, New Jersey Colonization.....	27, 56	Treasurer's Report, American Colonization Society, for 1869.....	48
Society, New York State Colonization, Constitution of.....	3	Trip up the Cavalla River.....	357
Society, Ohio Colonization...153,	215	Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.....	269
Society, Pennsylvania Colonization.....	213	Two New Settlements in Liberia.	156
Society, Vermont Colonization...	9	<b>U</b>	
So Many Years, So Little Good...	177	Umbiana and his Work.....	219
South African Diamond Fields...	266	Upham, Rev. Professor T. C., Letter from.....	154
Statistics of Public Schools.....	342	<b>V</b>	
Stewart, Rev. Henry B., The late.	190	Vermont Colonization Society....	9
Still Later from Liberia.....	319	Views of the New President of Liberia.....	101
Stoddard, Henry, The late.....	29	Visit to King Masaba.....	114
<b>T</b>		Visit to President Grant.....	55
The Aborigines.....	345	<b>W</b>	
The American Colonization Society.....	5	West African Presbyterian Mission.....	113
The Arthington and Brewerville Settlements.....	189	West African Trade.....	339, 370
The Barline Country.....	282, 315	What our Friends have for their Money.....	321

T H E

# African Repository.

---

VOL. XLVI.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1870.

---

[No. 1.

## COLONIZATION ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK.

LETTER FROM REV. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, D. D.

NEW YORK, *November 30, 1869.*

*To the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the Minutes of two meetings recently held in the city of New York, and a Constitution adopted at the meeting held on the 25th inst. for the New York Colonization Society.

It is not necessary to go into a detailed enumeration of the circumstances which have led to the result thus made known to you. You are already acquainted at least with the more important ones. It will suffice now to say, that from the date of the appointment of a Provisional Committee, in the Spring of 1868, to watch over the interests of African Colonization in New York, the feeling has been growing and deepening in the minds of a number of the friends of the American Colonization Society and of the great work intrusted to it, that a step like that which has now been taken was indispensably necessary, to prevent mischief, to promote the harmony and efficiency of the American Colonization Society, and the best interests of the Republic of Liberia.

You will learn from the names of the Founders of this Society what is their character and position in this community, and what is their interest in the cause in which you are engaged. They are not unknown men. They are tried friends of Colonization, and they stand ready to aid you in your work.

Delegates will be accredited by our Society to the approaching Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, upon the basis of the moneys raised in New York by your Secretary, Dr. Orcutt, who has been engaged in his official duties here with the sanction and countenance of the Provisional Committee above alluded to, and is now so engaged under the auspices of our Society.

We cannot doubt that the measures thus reported to you—which have not been rashly taken, nor without long and serious reflection—will meet with the entire approval of the authorities of the Parent Society.

On behalf and by order of the Executive Committee of the New York Colonization Society, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, *Chairman.*

## AFRICAN COLONIZATION REVIVED—A NEW ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1869.

At a conference of some friends of African Colonization, held to-day in this city, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of those present at this Conference, it is expedient that there should be organized a Society, to be known as the New York Colonization Society, which shall be in fact, as well as professedly, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

*Resolved*, That the Rev. Drs. Benj. I. Haight and S. Irenæus Prime be a committee to prepare a constitution, to be submitted to the consideration of a meeting to be called for the purpose of organizing said Society; and that the time for the proposed meeting be fixed by the committee named in this resolution.

*We, the undersigned*, hereby express our cordial approval of the foregoing resolutions:

Samuel F. B. Morse,  
Moses Allen,  
Thomas De Witt,  
H. K. Corning,  
John N. McLeod,  
Wm. C. Alexander, (N. J.)  
Talbot W. Chambers,  
Ambrose K. Ely,  
Hiram Ketchum,  
H. K. Bull,  
R. M. Olyphant,  
S. D. Alexander,  
Benjamin I. Haight,  
Joseph Holdich,  
J. McElroy,  
William H. Hallock,  
James C. Holden,  
S. Irenæus Prime,  
Henry Young,  
Burr Wakeman,  
John P. Crosby,  
T. C. M. Paton,  
Guy Richards,  
David M. Stone,  
Zachary Eddy,  
Theodore L. Mason,  
Joseph Kimball,  
A. S. Barnes,  
Francis B. Wheeler,  
S. M. Buckingham,  
C. J. Buckingham,  
Edward L. Beadle,  
Charles S. Hageman,  
Erastus Corning,  
Thomas W. Olcott,  
E. P. Prentice,  
A. E. Campbell,  
Thomas Jeremiah.

W. G. T. Shedd,  
John A. Stewart,  
T. H. Skinner,  
William Ives Buddington,  
William Adams,  
John Hall,  
Henry Day,  
James Brown,  
C. H. McCormick,  
Jonathan Sturges,  
David Terry,  
L. H. King,  
George N. Titus,  
Henry C. Potter,  
William Dennistoun,  
Stewart Brown,  
J. Stanford Holme,  
George W. Jewett,  
Joseph W. Harper,  
Thomas D. Anderson,  
Robert Carter,  
H. B. Ridgaway,  
Caleb T. Rowe,  
S. D. Burchard,  
T. Ralston Smith,  
John Van Orden,  
J. D. Vermilye,  
Samuel Cooke,  
Henry Rose,  
William F. Morgan,  
John Hancock,  
R. S. Storrs, Jr.,  
N. H. Schenck,  
William Walker,  
Norman Seaver,  
Henry G. Marquand,  
H. D. Ganse.

At a meeting held in Room 24, Bible House, November 25, 1869, in accordance with the above resolutions, a Society was formally and duly organized, under the name of the "New York Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C.," by the adoption of the following Constitution, and the election of the officers named for the ensuing year:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. *Name*.—This Society shall be called the "New York Colonization Society."

ART. II. *Object*.—The object of this Society shall be the improvement of the condition of the African race, by aiding people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia; by assisting them to prepare for emigration and for settlement in that land; and by helping them to become good and useful citizens of that Republic, so that it may grow into a centre of Christian civilization on the continent of Africa.

ART. III. *Auxiliary*.—This Society shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, established in Washington, D. C., Anno Domini 1816, and shall co-operate with the Board of Directors, and Executive Committee of the same, in carrying out its objects; and all moneys received into the treasury, not otherwise appropriated by the donors or by the Society itself, shall be remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.

ART. IV. *Members*.—Any person residing or doing business in the State of New York, who shall express, in writing, the desire to become a member of this Society, and the willingness and intention to aid in carrying out its objects, may become a member by a vote of the Society or of the Managers thereof.

ART. V. *Officers*.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, who, with twenty-four other persons, shall constitute a Board of Managers, any seven of whom shall be a quorum; and these officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society, at which meeting shall also be appointed an Executive Committee of five persons, in addition to the Secretary and Treasurer, who, in the recess of the Society and of the Board of Managers, shall conduct the affairs of the Institution. They shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Board at each meeting. The Board of Managers and the Executive Committee may make by-laws for their own government. The Treasurer shall hold all moneys and securities subject to the direction of the Executive Committee. Vacancies occurring in any of the offices during



the year may be filled by the Managers. All the officers shall hold their places until successors shall be duly appointed.

ART. VI. *Meetings*.—There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society on the third Tuesday of December in each year. Special meetings may be called by the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, on the application of the Board of Managers or of the Executive Committee.

The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Tuesday of December, and at such other times as they may designate. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

ART. VII. *Alteration*.—This Constitution shall not be altered save at the Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of a majority of the members present.

#### *PRESIDENT.*

Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D., New York.

#### *VICE PRESIDENTS.*

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., New York.

Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., New York.

SAM'L M. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., Poughkeepsie.

Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, D. D., Utica.

Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., Buffalo.

#### *SECRETARY AND TREASURER.*

ALMON MERWIN, Esq., New York.

#### *BOARD OF MANAGERS.*

H. K. CORNING, Esq., New York.

H. K. BULL, Esq., New York.

HENRY DAY, Esq., New York.

Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., New York.

Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., New York.

Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., New York.

Rev. ZACHARY EDDY, D. D., Brooklyn.

Rev. WM. IVES BUDDINGTON, D. D., Brooklyn.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., Albany.

E. P. PRENTICE, Esq., Albany.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., New York.

Rev. H. L. KING, New York.

Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., New York.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Esq., New York.

T. C. M. PATON, Esq., New York.

J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., New York.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., New York.

C. H. McCORMICK, Esq., New York.



AMBROSE K. ELY, Esq., New York.  
 BURR WAKEMAN, Esq., New York.  
 THEODORE L. MASON, M. D., Brooklyn.  
 WILLIAM H. HALLOCK, Esq., Brooklyn.  
 REV. DAVID TERRY, New York.  
 JOHN VAN ORDEN, Esq., New York.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., New York.  
 REV. SAM'L D. ALEXANDER, D. D., New York.  
 HENRY G. MARQUAND, Esq., New York.  
 H. K. BULL, Esq., New York.  
 JACOB D. VELMILYE, Esq., New York.

"It was resolved, that the Executive Committee of the Parent Society at Washington be requested to continue their agency in this State, as represented by Rev. Dr. Orcutt."

Subscriptions and donations for the cause may be sent to Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., or to the subscriber, Room 24, Bible House, Astor Place, New York city.

Published by order of the Executive Committee :

A. MERWIN,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

ATTEST :

BENJ. I. HAIGHT,  
*Chairman of the Executive Committee New York Colonization Society.*

---

From the Providence (R. I.) Press.

#### THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

There was a large meeting on Sunday evening, November 21, in Grace P. E. Church, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, called for the purpose of soliciting aid for the further progress of the work in which the Society is engaged. After a voluntary on the organ, the meeting was opened by the singing of the 56th selection of Psalms : "Lo! hills and mountains shall bring forth the happy fruits of peace; which all the land shall own to be the work of righteousness." The Rev. R. H. Howe, assistant pastor at Grace Church, then read the lesson for the evening, from the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Prayer was offered, and the 107th hymn sung :

"From Greenland's icy mountains,  
 From India's coral strand;"

The Rev. D. O. Kellogg, pastor of Grace Church, then introduced to the audience the Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the Society at Washington.

## THE REV. D. C. HAYNES' ADDRESS.

The people must have the facts of this really great cause, and they are all they need. African colonization does not mean the indiscriminate removal of the colored people from this country. It does mean to aid those of them who wish to go for their own good and that of their fatherland. That many want to go is proved by the fact that the Society has sent since the war 2,400, and not one-half the applicants.

The Colonization Society has planted upon the Coast of Africa a Christian Republican Nation, having now a thrifty population of 15,000 emigrants, and some 600,000 natives. It has a College and numerous other schools; churches; a commerce, merchants, mechanics, farmers. Its government, entirely colored, is highly respectable, and is now acknowledged regularly by the leading Powers of the earth, including the United States.

Our late war, which has changed so many vital issues, has given the Society a new era. The freedmen, as well as the entire colored people, are free to go whence they please, and many of them please to go to Africa, for their own good and that of their fatherland, if they can get the means; and many of them are fitted to go and others are becoming so, and there is going to be an exodus of our freedmen to Africa paralleled only by that of the children of Israel under Moses.

Neither this Society nor any other can control the great providential questions of labor. If it pleases God to save Africa, and at the same time her descendants in this country, by such an exodus as we have spoken of, and then if it pleases Him to help Europe and China by supplying the waste here from their shores, who shall say His is not the way to do it? If it pleases Him to solve our great question of the freedmen thus, who can doubt His wisdom where ours is so at fault?

There are numerous analogies between the Plymouth Colony and other colonies of this now grand country, and the Liberia Colony and others of Africa. Too numerous are these analogies to mention. There is, however, this difference: The climate of Africa is congenial to her sons. The soil is prolific to the last degree, and hence no wails of famine and utter want have been wafted across the Atlantic from Liberia, as they went from our lonely colonies. Utter want is precluded in Liberia to those who will work.

This cause, in its intrinsic value, must continue to enlist, in a larger degree than ever, as the facts become known, men and women of all parties in politics, philanthropy, and religion. It is perfectly free from partisanism, and furnishes a common ground where all may rally and work for man. The elevation of the former subjects of slavery, the civilization of a conti-

nent of 150,000,000 of people, is worthy of the best talent and largest resources.

All denominations are wisely availing themselves of the settlements in Africa for the promotion of their Christian missions. They have ascertained that men with African blood are a physical necessity of missions in Africa. White men cannot live in Africa long enough to achieve success, as is proved by a long array of martyrs to the cause.

The Colonization Society needs money, and in the providence of God only money, now, to carry such of the colored people to Liberia as think it their duty to go, to help them take care of themselves until they can raise a crop upon the lands given them, or in other ways get work—and remunerative work awaits them of all kinds and in quantities; and the people of this country are able and willing to help them, and will do it, as they get the facts in the case.

The speaker read the following from a communication from Ex-President Warner, of the Republic of Liberia, to illustrate the progress of the work there going on, and also to show the culture of the colored man who wrote it:

“The banks of the St. Paul’s, St. John’s, Sinoe, and Farmington rivers, and of the river Cavalla, now teeming with civilized life and industry, presenting to view comfortable Christian homes, inviting school-houses and imposing church edifices, but for the founding of Liberia, would have remained until this day studded with slave barracoons, the theatres of indescribable sufferings, wickedness, and shocking deaths. And what is said of the site on which is erected Liberia College? And have we, in truth, lived to see a College in Liberia? Its site is now no more a place of concealment for the subtle and sifewy boar and the stealthy leopard. Its former forests echo no longer the horrifying yell of the perfidious and murderous Dey, invading Monrovia; it is no longer made vocal with the doleful noise of the night-bird. An edifice dedicated to the arts and sciences stands there; and its halls are thronged with Liberia’s youthful aspirants, preparing themselves to assert the rights of Africa, and to redeem her from her present thralldom. And what can I say more! From every stand-point I have yet been able to occupy, I can see nothing in the founding of the American Colonization Society, and its subsequent operations, but a lofty philanthropy, engaged in the prosecution of a purpose that can be appreciated justly only by the mind that can grasp eternity. And yet we have the mortification to hear the Society pronounced a cheat; its agents knaves; emigration a gross injustice; the Republic of Liberia a sham and a graveyard; and the whole enterprise a deception! But all these pitiful indulgences and unjust criminations fail most shamefully to disprove

the *fact*, that this day the sun, in the brightness of his glory, shines most majestically upon a palpable contradiction of all of them, in the real form of the highly respected and extensively recognized Republic of Liberia. Let its traducers come and see it. While they, on their side of the wall, are pouring water on the flame to extinguish it, on the opposite side there is a Hand, secretly, and as constantly, keeping it alive, by feeding it with grateful oil. Were I permitted to speak a word in behalf of myself in your presence, I would say, I shall never be able to command language to express my gratitude to God for guiding my infant feet to the Colony of Liberia. My time in Liberia is almost coeval with the existence of the place, and I have yet to feel the slightest regret at my being here."

ADDRESS BY THE REV. D. O. KELLOGG.

There are two colonies on the Coast of Africa which had their origin from pure benevolence: the Colonies of Sierra Leone and of Liberia. During the period of the history of this country, previous to the termination of our Revolutionary struggle, the British army, which had occupied portions of the Southern States, made a promise to the negro slaves, that if they would come into their lines they would care for them. Many accepted the offer, and were taken to Nova Scotia, from whence they sailed in British ships for the coast of Africa. Thirty-five years after the Declaration of Independence, a party of young men assembled in Williams' College, for the purpose of devising ways for missionary work. Out of that meeting grew the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with Samuel J. Mills as leader, who embraced the first opening after his graduation to go to the heathen. The American Colonization Society sent out S. J. Mills and E. Burgess to find a place for settlement. It is fifty years since they sailed from this country. Very soon party spirit grew so intense, that it was said that it wished to transport all of the colored people from this country. That was not its object. The prejudice against the Society on account of the falsely reported objects of it is now over, and the Society is prepared to do a work of grandeur. He believed in the Colonization Society as the wisest method, in the Providence of God, to promote missionary work. No wonder that the English were successful in their missionary efforts, for they sent out colonies to India, and in fact all portions of the globe, and they could not but exert a controlling influence over the natives. Sending one or two missionaries to Armenia, India, or Africa, was like sending out picket-guards, who were easily swept away, though undoubtedly they did much good. In sending a colony you send a consolidated regiment, and they can never be put



back. This Society does not go out in any creed, but goes with the Gospel, just as Christ preached it to men. It was a grand thing to send forth a colony of Christians. Great things had been done in Liberia. Of mere emigrants 15,000 controlled 600 miles of coast, and the inland tribes came to them for the purpose of trading, and fell into the ways of civilization by association. There is something most hopeful in the continuance of this Society, and it is to be hoped that none of us will hesitate in aiding an enterprise like this.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg's remarks, a collection in aid of the Society was taken, and the 103d Hymn was sung. The meeting was closed with prayer and the benediction by the Rev. D. O. Kellogg.

---

#### VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.\*

On the 23d of October, 1819, just fifty years ago, some of the best men of Vermont assembled in the old Capitol, at Montpelier, with a large portion of the members of the Legislature, and formed the Society whose half century anniversary we celebrate to-night. The record of the event is in the words following:

"Montpelier, October 23, 1819. At a meeting of the members of the Legislature and others, at the State House, in Montpelier, for the purpose of forming a Society auxiliary to the American Society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, his Excellency Jonas Galusha, was called to the chair, and William Slade, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

"On motion, voted that it is expedient to form such Society in this State."

A draft of a constitution was then presented, and after discussion and filling sundry blanks therein, was adopted. The second article is as follows: "The object of this Society shall be the colonization, on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States."

Governor Galusha was elected President, Hon. Elijah Paine and C. P. Van Ness, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and William Slade, Jr., Esq., Secretary.

The list of subscribers to this instrument includes a large portion of the leading men of the State at that time, *virii illustrissimi*, men of all professions and of generous sympathies, who have "filled their path with deeds of light" and have passed away to a higher sphere. Only three of the ninety-one original members survive.

We live to see the fruit of their labors in results they had not dared to hope for.

---

\* Extracts from the Fiftieth Annual Report, presented October 23, 1869.

Fifty years is quite a period in the life of a man, but comparatively a short period in the life of a nation.

How numerous and how great the changes wrought in our country in this brief period! Fifty years ago we numbered but twenty-two States, with a population of about twenty millions. Now the number of States is almost doubled and the population is probably 40,000,000.

In 1819 there were scarcely a dozen steamboats on all the American waters, now there are thousands.

No fires had then been lighted on ocean steamers, and a voyage to Europe was upon an average from twenty to twenty-five days; now by steamer the voyage is made in seven or eight days.

In 1819 the idea of railroads did not exist. We had no such word in our language; to-day we have forty-one thousand miles of road, threading all the avenues of commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Fifty years ago the lightnings, pillowed on clouds, were quietly sleeping in their unseen abodes; but now even the lightning has been appropriated by man—has been taught our language, and made the instrument of conveying thought from continent to continent and through thirty thousand miles in our own country.

In many other departments the progress of scientific discovery and invention has been equally great; but in no quarter has the change been more remarkable than in that small portion of the world to which the labors of this Society have been directed.

At the organization of this Society, the first emigrant had not been sent. That portion of Western Africa, now occupied by the Republic of Liberia, was the chief seat of the slave trade. That whole line of coast, along the bays, inlets, and rivers was dotted with slave baracoons, and the only human activities seen there were those employed in catching, branding, and shipping slaves amid all the horrors of the middle passage into hopeless bondage.

Now, how great the contrast! We now see there a well-regulated Republic of colored men, geographically nearly as large as the six New England States. The officers of that Government are all colored men. This Government has taken no mean rank among the States of the world, and exhibits, in the persons of her rulers and her people, a degree of intelligence and statesmanship of which some older Governments might be proud. We see there about fifteen thousand Americo-Liberians, in some forty different settlements; five thousand recapitatives from slave ships, civilized, educated, assimilated to Chris-



tian habits, and received as citizens into the bosom of the State. We see there 600,000 of the native population so far civilized, that they speak the English language and adopt our manners, habits, and mechanical arts. The steam engine is there, the sugar-mill, and the printing-press, that great promotor of civilization. In the newspapers published there, in the editorials, communications, &c., we see all the marks of a prosperous and thriving State, and, best of all, we see there some fifty churches of different Protestant denominations, with a large membership. Numbers of native converts are members of these churches. Such are a few of the results of the fifty years' work in spreading a Christian civilization in Western Africa. And the whole cost of purchasing territory, sending emigrants, and attaining these results, has been only \$2,662,057. *When or where* has so much ever been done in the interests of civilization and Christianity at so little cost?

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*

The Vermont Colonization Society is the oldest State Society in the Union. It has had no period of suspended animation. During the years of opposition and violence, it held steadily on its way. It has raised in contributions and legacies about \$80,000, as nearly as can be ascertained. Tradition says that the Vermont Society inaugurated the plan of Fourth of July collections for the cause. At any rate, in its early years it was an earnest worker, and contributed liberally, according to its means.

In 1822, General Harper, at the annual meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington, said: "*The American Colonization Society had several branches, but it had one auxiliary,*" alluding to Vermont.

From 1819 to 1824, many of the Masonic Lodges of Vermont contributed liberally to its treasury, wisely judging this, as we think, the best use they could make of their funds.

The Report then gives a view of the present prosperous condition of Liberia in all her material interests, and closes with an appeal for aid in sending out the freedmen, preachers, and teachers who have spontaneously applied for passage.

1. *This cause claims the sympathy and aid of all good men, because it is the chief means of evangelizing Africa.*

It is clear that for the evangelization of any country, the main instrumentality to be used is that of men of like sympathies, blood, and ancestry, with the people whose conversion is sought.

Africa is to be converted. This is made certain by the word of God. By His providence it is made equally certain that the

work cannot be done by white missionaries. In fourteen distinct attempts to establish missions in Western Africa, during the last one hundred and thirty years, the average length of life to white missionaries has been less than six years.

"The Moravians established a mission there in 1736, and toiled there four years, at a cost of eleven lives, and accomplished nothing.

The English attempt, at Bulama Island, in 1792, was abandoned in two years, with the loss of all their missionaries.

A mission was sent from England to the Foulahs in 1795, and returned without commencing its labors, on account of the sickness and death of many of its members.

The London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Societies commenced several stations in 1797 and 1798, which were extinct in three years, and more than half of their missionaries dead."

Ashmun, the early Governor of Liberia, came home to die; and so of Melville B. Cox, and other devoted missionaries from the United States.

Yet Africa is to be converted. Christ loved Africa. It was the land that gave him protection when he fled from the violence of Herod; and when he stood upon Mount Olivet and gave his *last* command, "Go, preach the gospel to every creature," he did not forget the land that protected him. As Christians in this country did not obey this command and carry the gospel to Africa, God permitted wicked men, in the gratification of their avarice, to bring Africa here; Africa is here in four millions of her children. Six hundred thousand of these are professors of religion and members of Protestant churches. In their bondage they have been civilized and Christianized. They have learned a thousand lessons which fit them to become the teachers of their race. They possess all that we have learned in two hundred years respecting civil liberty and the practical working of a republican government. All this garnered experience is their own, and thousands of them have carried and applied these lessons to practical use in their fatherland.

These people are physically adapted to the climate of Africa and to the people of that land. They are of the same race, the same color, and the same sympathies. There is no barrier of *caste* between them and the natives whom they would win to Christ.

Hence, the Society should be received by all as a most efficient foreign Missionary Society, and as such, should receive the sympathies, the prayers, and offerings of all.

Why not? It is doing the foreign missionary work as successfully as it is done by any Board under ecclesiastical direction, and by a method more efficient than that in common use.

Every voyage the Society's ship makes she carries out one or two churches, or materials to be organized into churches on their arrival. Take an example: In one of her recent voyages, besides some fifty or sixty communicants in other churches to be formed into churches on their arrival, the ship carried out one complete Baptist church from Macon, Ga., an educated colored pastor, two deacons, and some forty members. That church settles in one of the native villages, in contact with a goodly number of English speaking natives. Every member of it is practically a missionary—a living illustrator of the blessings of a Christian civilization. The natives mingle with these members daily in their families, and on their farms, and in their Sabbath worship. Here is organized Christianity, doing its work at once and more rapidly than by the common method of sending one or two missionaries with their wives, who must labor five, ten, or fifteen years before they have converts enough to form a church. The missionaries we send are of the same blood, race, and color as those whom they teach. In this way the work of Christian assimilation goes right on.

2. Colonization improves both the *condition and character* of those who go.

The officers of Liberia College, and others who have visited the Republic of Liberia, are competent witnesses, and know what they affirm when they declare, that the condition of the Americo-Liberians there, in respect to the quality of the houses they live in, variety and abundance of food, clothing, and all home comforts and means of acquiring property, is vastly better than that of any of the same number of freedmen in any of our Southern States.

Rev. Mr. Blyden, Fulton Professor in Liberia College, in his address, on the 19th anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, holds this language: "Most wonderful have been the changes which, within a few years, the moral and religious aspects of that portion of Africa have undergone. Where, a few years ago, stood virgin forests or impenetrable jungles, we now behold churches erected to the living God; we hear the sound of the church-going bell, and regular Sabbath ministrations are enjoyed. If you could see Liberia as she now is, with her six hundred miles of coast, snatched from the abominations of the slave trade; her thriving towns and villages; her spacious streets and fine houses; her happy homes, with their varied delights; her churches, with their Sabbath schools;—could you contemplate all the diversified means of improvement and enjoyment, and indications on every hand of ease and happiness, and the plodding industry of her people, and contrast the state of things *now* with what it was forty-five years ago, when the first pilgrims landed on these shores, you would exclaim,

What hath God wrought! You would acknowledge that the spirit of Christianity and of civilization had moved upon the face of these turbid waters, and that beauty and order have emerged out of materials rude and unpromising; you would recognize on that coast a germ of moral renovation which shall at length burst into glorious efflorescence all over the land, and believe that under the means now in use the wilderness shall bud and blossom as the rose."

*It also improves the character of those who go.* It frees them from the oppression of caste and prejudice. It gives them true freedom, land, a government of their own, the franchise, social equality, and places them under the influence of the great moral motives which form the characters of other men. That principle, found in the breast of every human being, viz, the desire to rise and improve their condition, is not here held in check.

A flower planted in the shade, we know, will never reach a perfect development; and it is morally as certain that the black man can never develop the highest type of his manhood under the shadow of a dominant race.

In Liberia the case is vastly different. He is a man among men. There is no check to his aspirations. He feels in his inmost soul the sentiment expressed by Professor Freeman a few months after he landed in Liberia, when he said, "I now feel for the first time in my life that I am a *man*, endued with all the rights and privileges of a true manhood." No slave, no freedman in this country, ever had that feeling. A man must feel that he is a *man*, in order to develop a true manhood.

Therefore we should assist the colored man to go to his own nationality, because it will aid him in developing a true manhood.

3. *This cause claims our sympathy as the means of saving the colored race among us from extinction.*

The black man has fairly earned protection and a home in the United States. Yet his presence here has been, for half a century, an occasion of strife and discord. For this, however, he is not responsible.

It is not difficult to see how his presence among us is likely to be a source of trouble, both to *himself* and to the *country*, in the future. It is a fact, attested by all history, "That two races that cannot amalgamate by intermarriage, or that cannot have social equality, must separate when population becomes so dense as to create a strife for labor and for bread. The race that is inferior in numbers, in intelligence, and energy, in such a case, must go to the wall." In this probable state of things, emigration will be a necessity; its only alternative will be extinction, not by violence, but by a gradual wilting away,



as in the case of the Indian tribes east of the Alleghanies and the former negroes of New England. Against such a result, Colonization has provided a remedy.

If any one deems such a conflict improbable, let him look at facts and figures. Besides the natural native increase, the addition of foreigners to our population is now more than one thousand per day. Emigration from Europe, landing in New York, for the year ending July 1, 1869, was 352,821; from Asia, (Chinese,) landing chiefly in California, 23,200. With the large inducements at this time offered to the peasantry of Europe and Asia by southern "Immigration Societies," which have agents abroad contracting for laborers, this immigration will be largely increased from year to year.

Our population is now about 40,000,000. In 1900 it will be 100,000,000. In 1920 it will be 180,000,000, according to the rate of increase in the last eight censuses. And while this wonderful influx, and even more than this, will come, the quantity of land will not increase. Moreover, English, German, Irish, and Chinese laborers are flowing into the South by thousands every month. This influx continuing, as it will, the freedmen cannot be expected to hold their places in the strife for labor and for bread.

Furthermore, the black man is, and will likely continue to be, the occasion of strife and bitterness between contending political parties, and so will finally be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of these parties. Against the sad consequences of such a future, which there is every reason to fear, the Colonization Society offers the only protection. It gives to the freedmen a home, a nationality of his own; it gives him land, the franchise, and social equality, where he can develop the highest type of his manhood.

Respectfully submitted:

J. K. CONVERSE, *Secretary.*

---

#### LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.

LETTER FROM REV. J. T. RICHARDSON.

MONROVIA, August 9, 1869.

*Natives Baptized.*—Saturday, the 31st of July, I left Monrovia, accompanied by Br. Chavers, for Virginia, for the purpose of hearing the experience of three Congoes, who live in the vicinity of Jackstown; and Sabbath, the 1st inst., I met them early in the morning in the church in Virginia, to witness what had been done for them by the operation of the Holy Spirit upon their hearts. It would have given the readers of the Magazine great satisfaction to have been present, to hear for

themselves, in broken English, the wonderful power manifested to them in the pardon of their sins. It would have encouraged Christians in America to perseverance and unwearied diligence in this great and glorious work.

I stated in my last letter that there were indications at no distant period that we would have a powerful in-gathering of precious souls into the ark of safety. Now the prospect for winning souls to Jesus is bright and cheering. These native stations, at no distant day, from the signs of the times, will become the garden spot of the Lord.

Four were hopefully converted from the error of their ways, and are sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in their right minds—two Congo women, one Congo man, and an Americo-Liberian woman. At 11 o'clock, a. m., I preached from Matt. xxviii: 18–20, to a large gathering, both natives, Congoes, and Americans. We had the presence of the Lord during the exercises, and the occasion was one that will be long remembered by all who were present.

*An Encouraging Work.*—I am much encouraged in this work, more particularly when I am called to witness such wonderful results from a work so recently begun. The signs are so cheering to me, that I am at a loss for words to express my thanks to Almighty God for having moved upon the hearts of my dear brethren to aid us in Africa in preaching the Gospel of the Son of God to the perishing heathen of this land.

The light of the Gospel is spreading, and the darkness of idolatry and surperstition is fast receding. The glory of the Lord is being revealed. The Sabbath-schools at each station are growing daily in interest. The set time for God to visit the heathen world, particularly poor bleeding Africa, draweth nigh. God is raising up friends in various parts of the world, and this country is sure to be saved. She has long been shrouded in moral night, and her sons abroad have had to pass through a fiery ordeal, crying unto God to deliver them and their heathen brethren of this land. And it seems that Providence says their many prayers are being answered, and they shall be redeemed, despite the ragings of men and devils.

After preaching in the morning, I had the extreme pleasure of baptizing those received, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. In the afternoon I administered the Lord's Supper to the church; so ended those holy exercises.

*Opening Fields, August 17.*—I cannot but feel deeply grateful to our heavenly Father for the prospects which are now before us in this land. By singular want of forecast, we have hitherto been confining our operations to the coast, waiting for large openings in the interior. But for years a wide and effectual door has been opened before us, and the calls have been sound-



ing in our ears to preach the Gospel in "the regions beyond." Partly for the want of means, and partly a want of appreciation of our duty, we have neglected the call. The words of the Saviour come now with fresh force to us, "Say not ye there are yet four months, and then cometh harvest," etc. John, iv: 35. For above thirty years I have been intimately acquainted with the heathen around us, their necessities and desires, and have longed for an opportunity to supply, in some degree, their need. I am privileged to be well acquainted with several of the leading chiefs. I have lived at Boporo, the capital of the Congo country, an interesting centre of influence. My desire is to establish a mission at once at Boporo. The chief, Monoru, to whom Professor Blyden and one of my sons paid a visit a few months ago, is anxious to have Christian schools in his neighborhood. Then there are towns intermediate between this and Boporo, where are hundreds of people shrouded in moral darkness and living without the blessings of the Gospel. Shall not they be occupied as soon as possible? There is Sirweh, a large town, where numerous Mohammedans congregate from time to time; a town, by the by, to which I have some peculiar attachment, for I was shot there in 1840, when, under Governor Buchanan, I accompanied an expedition to break up the power of Gatoomba, a slave-trading chief. Old Gatoomba is still alive, and I should like to see the Gospel preached in his town, and a school established there before the old king dies. It is about a day's journey from Virginia. Then there is Soobloon, a large town, about six hours' walk from Virginia, presided over by a civilized chief, partly brought up in our settlement. He is anxious for a good school and to have his people evangelized.

Behold, then, the door of usefulness before us, closed at present only through the want of funds. Will you not come to the rescue, and make this wilderness blossom as the rose? O yes, God helping us, we must make the solitary places glad. Yes, these solitary places must be made to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God.

My plan is to reside at Virginia, but make preaching tours throughout the country as far as Boporo, calling the attention of the chiefs to the glorious work that we are engaged in; and when we get stations opened at the points I have mentioned, I shall make them regular stopping places, for the purpose of overseeing and stimulating the work.

Our pressing need is men,—men of high Christian character,—of spiritual mindedness and prayerfulness. Where shall we get them? Pray the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth laborers into his Harvest. Are there no young colored Baptists in some of your schools in America who could be secured

to come out and establish a good training school for our Church? We need good teachers and preachers.

One thousand preachers, scattered among the six hundred thousand benighted souls in our territory, would not be too many. Pray for us.—*Missionary Magazine*.

---

#### LIBERIA EPISCOPAL MISSION.

In a review of the facts in the last year's history of this mission, the Committee find encouragement in the greater efficiency which experience in the missionary work has given to those who now form by far the larger part of all the laborers connected with it, viz, Liberian and native helpers, and especially Liberian and native ministers. Their letters and reports give evidence not only of very active labors, but also of increased force and capacity, fitting them to take upon themselves increased responsibility in the management of affairs. It is to be hoped that every year will witness advancement in these respects until, in time, there shall be found there a sufficient number of men of large experience who shall be able of themselves wholly to manage and carry forward the work. It is no disparagement of those now in the field to say, that such a point of progress has not yet been reached, and that for years to come there will be need, as in years past, for the Church in this country to extend help, both in men and means, for the furtherance of the Gospel in Africa, especially in all that pertains to its propagation among its heathen tribes.

The time may not be distant when the Church in Liberia shall have an independent organization, but no reasonable calculation can make the time near when the Liberian Church will be able to do all that needs to be done to bring the millions of heathen Africans to a knowledge of the truth.

The Committee are glad to report that, while in the cases of several of the catechists and teachers there has been ground for complaint, and some have, consequently, been dismissed, there is a goodly number of faithful men, both ministers and lay assistants, who are earnestly at work. A knowledge of this fact greatly lessens the anxiety of the Committee at this time, when the whole white force in the mission has been reduced to one ordained missionary, the Rev. Mr. Auer, and five female assistants. But although the anxiety of the Committee be lessened, it is not removed, and they earnestly desire to send out, as soon as possible, additional white missionaries.

The withdrawal of Bishop Payne, for a time, from the field, has greatly increased the responsibilities which attach to Mr. Auer's position, and the necessity is most urgent that relief should be sent to him as speedily as possible.

Bishop and Mrs. Payne arrived in New York on the 29th of July, after a very long voyage, which, however, was of service to the Bishop, and proved, under God, the means of restoring Mrs. Payne from the utmost feebleness to her usual health.

A life of thirty-two years in Africa, and especially for the last ten years, had so worn upon his constitution, under repeated attacks of sickness, that he found at last he did not rally, after an attack, sufficiently to enable him to resume his work. He had reached a condition in which he found he could no longer labor, and so, doubting not concerning the path of duty, he has withdrawn from the field. The Bishop has advised the Committee of his desire to try a residence of eighteen months in the United States, with a view to a determination at the end of that time whether he will be able to resume his labors in Africa.

Mr. Ware, whose sickness was mentioned in the Report of last year, died on the 13th of August, 1868. He and his wife had embarked at Cape Palmas, on an English steamer going down the Coast, hoping to derive benefit from the voyage; he survived, however, but a very short time. His body was taken to Cape Coast Castle, and interred there. Mrs. Ware continued the voyage, and, after a short stay at the German Mission stations on the Gold Coast, returned by another English steamer to Cape Palmas. Mrs. Ware has decided to remain in the mission.

Mr. Paulus, a colored man, who for a while was a teacher at the Orphan Asylum, died on the 24th of May last. He was an earnest, faithful man, whose zeal and devotion were constant in labors unto the end, although his bodily health was long feeble through the wasting effects of consumption.

It is not thought necessary to give particulars here respecting each station, nor to present anew what has been already published. To do this with anything like an appropriate fulness would lengthen unduly this report. The following summary, prepared by the Bishop on the eve of his leaving Africa, may very appropriately be here inserted, together with the statistics of the mission as they now appear:

*Summary of results of his labors, furnished by Bishop Payne.*—To the praise of His grace, God hath prospered the work of my hands as well as prolonged my days. At my own station: I have baptized 352 persons, of whom 187 were adults. In the mission, I have confirmed 643 persons. I have lived to ordain, Deacons—2 foreign, 8 Liberian, 4 native, in all 14; of Presbyters—3 foreign, 7 Liberian, 1 native, in all 11; or, altogether, 25 ordinations have been held.

At 22 places, along 250 miles of what was fifty years ago a most barbarous heathen Coast, has the church been planted,

and radiating points for the light of the Gospel established. Nine churches may be considered as established and supplied with ministers of the country. Besides schools, common and Sunday, we have a high-school for boys, a training-school for young men, and an Orphan Asylum to take care of destitute children in the settlement. The church and mission, by God's blessing, may be considered established.

*Statistics for 1869.*—Missionary force: Ordained—2 white, (including the Bishop,) 8 Liberians, and 3 natives; assistants—5 white, (females,) Liberian catechists and assistants, 5, natives, do., 8; beneficiaries, 105; day scholars, 613; Sunday-school scholars, 980; baptisms, (returns imperfect,) adults, 8; infants, 10; confirmations, 47; communicants, 446. Candidates for Orders: Liberians, 3; natives, 1. The names of several applicants are before the Standing Committee.

Contributions for different objects: Trinity Church, Monrovia, \$250; St. Mark's, Cape Palmas, \$250; Epiphany, Cavalla, \$240; from other sources, \$17 46. Total, \$757 46.

The welfare of the people who form the Republic of Liberia, the influence which they are to exert upon the heathen by whom they are surrounded, and hope for the tribes of Africa, are largely dependent, under God, upon the vigor and zeal with which the Church shall prosecute the work.

The summary just read gives evidence of God's blessing upon the endeavors of the past, and far richer blessings and successes more abundant wait upon the prayers and efforts of His people in time to come.—*Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Foreign Committee.*

#### SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

ALEXANDRIA, *October 9.*—Three several parts of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition have already left for the rendezvous at Khartoum. The first departure took place about three months ago, when 1,200 soldiers started from Cairo. This party will be joined by other troops, and on its arrival at Khartoum will form a part of an army of 2,000 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, or Bashi-Bazouks, and three batteries of guns. The infantry will have to perform the whole journey on foot, by short stages, along the banks of the canal, and may be expected at Khartoum in December. This party was followed shortly afterwards by a quantity of merchandize, 400 camel-loads, that was sent by the Korosko Desert to Khartoum, to be used for barter with the natives. In the middle of August a flotilla of thirty-five large barges and seven large river steamers, nearly empty, left Cairo, with orders to push on as fast as possible, so as to be able to ascend the Dongola Cataract before the waters begin to diminish. Last week news was received here that



the flotilla had succeeded in ascending this formidable cataract, and will ere this have reached Khartoum. If these vessels had not succeeded in ascending the cataract the expedition would have been delayed till next year, for from Khartoum to Gondokoro the land is all marshy, and perfectly impassable for troops; the vessels are therefore intended to convey the expedition between these two points. There yet remain here two other portions of the expedition, which will leave as soon as the two steel steamers, built by Mr. Samuda, arrive from England.

The first party, under the direct command of Sir Samuel Baker, whose firman styles him "Governor-General of all the Provinces of Central Africa that he may succeed in annexing to Egypt," will leave here for Sonakin, and from thence cross the desert on dromedaries to Berber, where he will take steamer to Khartoum. Sir Samuel will be accompanied by Lady Baker, Lieutenant Baker, R. N., (nephew of Sir Samuel,) and Dr. Gedge. He also takes with him some rockets and light guns for mountain warfare. The other part of the expedition, under the temporary command of Mr. E. Higginbotham, civil engineer, who also has received a firman from the Viceroy, ordering all persons between Cairo and Khartoum to afford him every possible assistance, will take the Nile route as far as Korosko. Mr. Higginbotham is styled "Engineer-in-Chief to all the Provinces of Central Africa about to be annexed to Egypt." He takes with him the two steel steamers, six English and forty Arab mechanics, and the rest of the baggage and merchandize for barter, and will have to ascend the Assonan Cataract, which at the present moment is an easy matter, on account of the high Nile, but if his departure is delayed much longer he will find it difficult to drag his heavily laden boats above the cataract. At Korosko Mr. Higginbotham will find about 2,000 camels waiting, and he will at once strike across the desert to Alni Hamad, a journey of about eleven days, and thence, by Berber, along the banks of the river to Khartoum, sixteen days. At Khartoum Sir Samuel will resume the command of the whole expedition, and go by the river to Gondokoro, up to which point there are no rapids or falls. On the top of a mountain, about fifteen miles south of Gondokoro, there is a large plateau, where Sir Samuel means to form his grand dépôt and first station. The position is very healthy, and the expedition is provided with a quantity of corrugated iron roofing, on account of the periodically heavy rains that fall in this region. Here the real difficulties of the expedition begin, for a few miles further on commences the territory of the Barry tribe.

This tribe is very warlike, jealous of strangers, and difficult

to deal with; there is no practicable road through their country, and the Nile from this point to about ninety miles farther up is impassable, on account of the number of rapids and falls that abound there. It will therefore be necessary to make a road through this inhospitable country, and this will be the work of Mr. Higginbotham, while Sir Samuel Baker tries to bring the tribe to reason. Arrived at the point where it is supposed the rapids cease, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir Samuel will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the lakes. If he finds the river navigable, the other steamers will be constructed on his return, and he will proceed with a certain number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every available spot, and set to work to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till he has enough men to man all these posts. At every post there will be a commercial depôt, established under the management of a Copt, who will have to enter into relations through barter with the natives. All the soldiers chosen for the expedition are agriculturists, and they will have to cultivate farms round about the forts. They are provided with several qualities of cotton seed.

---

#### DR. LIVINGSTONE AND HIS DISCOVERIES.

At the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, held at London, November 8, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, said: The two objects which most occupied our thoughts when the previous session closed, and on which I dwelt in my last anniversary address, are now, I rejoice to say, in the way of being satisfactorily carried out. Our illustrious associate, Livingstone, whose life has been despaired of by the multitude, but of whose reappearance among us, as you know, I never doubted, will, I trust, bring us ere long the first account of a region of Southern Africa never previously visited by a European; and thus, by actual observation, will have set at rest all theoretical speculations respecting the hydrography of that vast portion of Africa lying to the north of those territories watered by the Zambesi, which he had previously made his own. I therefore joyfully hope that at no very distant day we shall hear from his own lips the description of his travels during the three years which have elapsed since he entered South-eastern Africa on his last expedition. In his expected communications we shall doubtless be enlightened not only respecting the true configuration of the great Lake Tanganyika, first visited by Burton and Speke, but also as to the main water-shed to the south of it, which he has now



traced. The facts, as communicated in one of his last letters to Dr. Kirk, from Lake Bangweolo, dated July 8, 1868, will be explained to you this evening. We now know that he had discovered a chain of lakes connected by rivers far to the south; but whether these waters, after feeding or flanking the great Lake Tanganyika, really constitute the ultimate sources of the Nile, as Livingstone supposes, can only be a conjecture, so long as no traveller has observed the connection between the northern end of Tanganyika and the Lake Albert Nyanza of Baker, which is very far distant from the southern lakes of Livingstone. But I confidently hope that this point will be finally determined by Livingstone himself; as it appears from Dr. Kirk's information that he has touched at Ujiji, and must have there received the supplies, dispatches, publications, and medicines which have so long been waiting for him. Should these South African waters, now laid open by Livingstone, flow into the Albert Nyanza, the southwestern extremities of which are as yet wholly unknown, (though we trust to be soon defined by Baker,) then, indeed, the great modern problem will have been solved, and we must go back to the old geography of Ptolemy, and acknowledge that he was right in placing the ultimate sources of the Nile very nearly in the same southern tract in which Livingstone has now found them. In this event it will also give me much pleasure, at our ensuing anniversary, to assign to Dr. Beke, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Findlay all the credit which is their due for their support, on theoretical grounds, of this great southerly extent of the Nile basin.

A long correspondence was then read by the Secretary, chiefly of a geographical nature, describing the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The first was a note to Dr. Kirk, from the Doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract: "I have had no news from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mohammed Bozarib, for I am up here without any. \* \* I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured, and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards high, and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. \* \* \* Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage, (a fifth from Marenga must be added,) then the Chambeze flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton."

The next communication was a very full despatch from Dr.

Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his labors. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the sources of the Nile.

Another communication was the following comment of Dr. Kirk, in a letter written from Zanzibar, September 7, 1869, to Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to the Government of Bombay: "SIR: The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter is Dr. Livingstone's statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Chazembe is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika, between  $10^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  of south latitude. The town of Chazembe, from which Dr. Livingstone's previous letters were dated, has been already visited and described by the Portuguese missions. It is situated on the shores of one of a chain of lakes and rivers that flow northwards. The Chazembe, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp, elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bangweolo; this again is connected with Lake Moero by the Loapula, on whose banks the town of Chazembe is built. Moero is in its turn drained by the Lualala into another named Mange, and here exploration ends. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Mange is an island-studded lake, from whose waters join the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambeze. This united stream, some say, enters the Tanganyika, and thence by the Loenda into Lake Chowembe; but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous, and some assert that the Lufira passes to the west of Tanganyika, and so to the Lake Chowembe, which Dr. Livingstone thinks is the same as the Albert Nyanza of Sir Samuel Baker. In fact, the interest of the journey centres in the southern connexions of the Albert Nyanza, and Arab traders generally agree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Tanganyika, but I have not met with any one who professes to have traced out this communication. From Arabs who visit Chazembe I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of considerable size, probably from five to ten days' march in length, and, like Nyassa, Tanganyika, and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which during the rainy season become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee-deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. The country abounds with large game and domestic cattle, while the climate is spoken of as not un-

healthy, and is certainly a contrast to the Zanzibar coast, if we may judge from the tanned, healthy traders who return."

Sir Bartle Frere stated that he also had received a letter similar to the foregoing from Dr. Livingstone.

The President said he could not but congratulate the Royal Geographical Society upon these contributions to their knowledge of African exploration; and those who had stood Dr. Livingstone's friends had the gratification of feeling that his patience, courage, and perseverance entitled his labors to be ranked as heroism of the most perfect kind.

---

From the Boston Journal.

#### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Sunday evening, December 19, at Rev. Chandler Robbins' church, in Bedford street, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, with a view particularly to listen to an address from Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society. The proceedings on the occasion were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Haynes.

The Hon. Emory Washburn, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, first addressed the meeting. He said that the idea had been growing in the community that the work of the Colonization Society had been practically ended by the result of the recent war in the emancipation of the slaves, and that no further effort on its part, or the part of its friends, was required, but it was felt that at least the opportunity should still be kept open to the colored population to escape the prejudice and the abuse to which they are, and are likely to be, subjected in this country. He then referred to the ancient civilization of Africa, of which history gives authentic record. The planting of colonies on that continent was a hopeful means of reviving and restoring its ancient prosperity and intelligence. The efforts of the missionaries would be comparatively futile unless they could be sustained and practically encouraged by the presence on the soil of intelligent Christian communities. Of the practicability of the scheme, the growth and prosperity of Liberia, which was planted originally by the Colonization Society, fifty years ago, was proof. The colony had flourished and expanded, and had a position now among the nations which was held in respect, and the good influence of which was acknowledged by well informed men in every land.

Rev. Mr. Haynes followed, and affirmed that the necessity existed that Africa should be redeemed. It could not be that

that continent, comprising one-fifth of the territory of the globe, would be permitted to remain in its present degraded and barbarous condition. It was not for the interest of mankind that it continue in the future as it has been within recent centuries. The speaker thought we had warrant for hope and expectation of a change for the better in certain prophecies of the Scripture, to which he referred. The efforts which had been made by missionaries in the past were referred to. The labors of both the Roman Catholics and the Moravians were detailed, and the subsequent abandonment of these enterprises, as had been several others, was attributed to the unhealthy climate, which white men were unable to endure for any protracted period. The presence of the slave trade and the degraded men who were engaged in it also served to counteract the efforts of the missionaries. The hope of civilization and Christianity in respect to Africa lay, therefore, with the black race, who were able to endure the rigors of the climate. In this connection the statements of Rev. Dr. Anderson and Hon. Edward Everett were quoted in corroboration of the speaker's proposition that the redemption of Africa was only to be secured by the sons of Africa. He detailed the progress which had been made in Liberia in political and educational matters. All the officers of that Republic were black men, who performed all legislative, judicial, and administrative duties in a manner to commend the nation to the civilized world. All the great Powers of Christendom had recognized Liberia as an independent nation. The population was estimated by President Roberts at 15,000 of emigrants from the United States and the West Indies and their children, and 600,000 natives, who had voluntarily come under the republican government. The progress made since the beginning, fifty years since, was fully equal to the progress made in the same time by the Plymouth colony; and what Plymouth had been to New England Liberia would be to Africa. The College which had there been established was an excellent institution, and its usefulness would be paralleled only by the good influence of Cambridge College upon the prosperity and growth of New England. He predicted that there would yet be a great exodus of the colored population of this country to Africa. The providence of God seemed to point to the Christianization of Africa by emigration in this way, and at the same time the indications were that the Pagans of China were to be brought to our doors, and thus Christianity spread among them.

The specific action and plan of operations of the Society were explained, and the announcement made that other similar meetings were to be held to arouse public attention to the importance of the work.



Rev. Dr. Gannett followed in some very interesting remarks, in which he deprecated the apathy which had heretofore existed in New England in regard to African Colonization. He said that three reasons had specially governed him in his espousal of the cause of Colonization. First, the reflex influence of the success of Liberia upon the question of the ability of the colored population to take care of themselves and to maintain a government. Liberia had responded with facts which put the question beyond dispute.

The second reason was the extinction of the slave trade along so much of the coast and the interior as the Republic should occupy. Herein Liberia had been a success.

The third reason was the effect which such a Republic, successfully established, would have upon the depths of the continent. The tribes of the interior could not resist the influence of such an established fact, and Christianity would be commended to them by the peace and security which were insured under a government established under Christian auspices. Upon these points he discoursed at some length in a very interesting manner, and afterwards, by request, closed the meeting with prayer.

---

#### NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers met December 20, in the M. E. Church, Market street, Newark, N. J., President Maclean, of Princeton, in the chair.

It was stated that \$5,079 19 had been transmitted from the State to the National Society at Washington during the past year, and \$200 25 still remained in the treasury. This entitled the Society to appoint ten Delegates to the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, to be held at Washington, on Tuesday, January 18, 1870. The following gentlemen were appointed:

DELEGATES—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Rev. J. K. Burr, Rev. Wm. T. Findlay, D. D., Daniel Price, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Dr. Wm. G. Lord.

ALTERNATES—Hon. John T. Nixon, F. Wolcott Jackson, Esq., Rev. S. P. Kempshall, Rev. Chas. Imbrie, Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Cornelius Walsh, Esq., Peter S. Duryea, Esq., S. R. W. Heath, Esq., Hon. James L. Hays.

It was resolved that any Delegate not able to attend this meeting might appoint any of the alternates, provided his own alternate be unable to accept.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Steele offered the following resolution, which was carried:

That we hereby renew, for the guidance of the Delegates about to be appointed, our full accord with the policy of the Parent Society, in promoting emigration to Liberia and education *there*.



The annual meeting of the State Society was appointed to be held in the South Park Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening of next week, December 30, and the pastors of churches in Newark were requested to give up the usual lecture on that evening in their respective churches, and invite their congregations to attend the Society's meeting. The names of several distinguished gentlemen were mentioned as willing to address the Society.

The Board adopted, unanimously, the following resolutions in reference to the late William Rankin, Esq. :

*Resolved*, That this Board desire to place on their records an impression of their great respect and esteem for their late associate and fellow member, the late William Rankin, Esq., and their high appreciation of his services to the cause of African Colonization.

*Resolved*, That the Board tender to his bereaved family the expression of their unfeigned sympathy in the great loss they have sustained; and that at the same time they rejoice with them in their well-founded confidence that, having served his generation according to the will of God, he has fallen asleep in Jesus.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Mr. Rankin's family, and that they be published in the public papers.

---

### REVIVAL AT MONROVIA.

A revival, excelling in power and fruits any ever before known, was in progress in Monrovia and other parts of Liberia at the time of the date of the letter—November 3—from which the following extract is taken:

"I have the most cheering news to communicate. One of the most powerful and wide-spread revivals of religion ever known in this city—even exceeding that of 1839 in some of its features—has been in progress for over three weeks. Not less than one hundred and thirty persons have been converted. The Methodist Episcopal Church for two weeks was thronged from daylight to late at night, services of various kinds being kept up continually. Scarcely a family has been passed by without some drops from the heavenly shower. A son of President Payne; a son of Ex-President Warner, who served his country so well in the executive chair; a grandson of the immortal A. D. Williams, and one of the three graduates of Liberia College; two daughters and a son of one of our merchant princes, G. Moore, Esq.; two sons and three daughters of the late Attorney General, Hon. F. Payne; the eldest daughter of Ex-Chief Justice Roye—these, and many more I cannot enumerate, are among the blessed fruits of this glorious harvest. It was thought by many old Christians that the little cloud which had been dimly seen at a great distance was drawn near by the constant, united, fervent prayers of the Ministerial Prayer Association, lately organized in this city. Services were held in all the churches. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists were seen in each others places of worship, laying aside all minor considerations for the time being, and praying, exhorting, singing,

preaching, encouraging mourners, and thus making common cause with each other. Our Sunday-school has almost been swept! Blessed be God! prayers which seemed like seed covered over with snow and frost for so many, many months, have germinated, sprung up, and green leaves and even buds are appearing. Nine of our Sunday-schools teachers—for hitherto we have had to work with some unconverted co-laborers—have been converted, and of scholars quite an army. Salvation has come, too, to our house, as well as to others. Two of our hired servants have been blessed. The work is still progressing."

---

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, will be held in this city, on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1870, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; and the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Society will meet the same day, at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-Half street, Washington, D. C.

The necessity for the aid and counsel of the friends of the Society was never more urgent than at this time. A large attendance is therefore earnestly invited.

---

### THE LATE HENRY STODDARD.

It is our sad privilege to announce the departure of another Vice President and Life-Director of the American Colonization Society, in the death of Henry Stoddard, Esq., at Dayton, Ohio, November 1, 1869.

Mr. Stoddard was born at Woodbury, Conn., March 18, 1788, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, far advanced in his eighty-second year. He was a son of Asa Stoddard, and a lineal descendant of the Rev. Antony Stoddard, of London, who settled at Boston in 1670, and from whom sprang a numerous line of descendants, interwoven with the histories of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and from thence extending for a period of two hundred years, in positions of honor and trust, through other States of our country.

In 1804 Mr. Stoddard entered, as a clerk, in a mercantile-house in New Milford, Conn., but his mind did not there find the sphere for the development it desired; and, although he tried, under various firms, to acquire a taste for business-life, his inclination for the profession of the law caused him, at the end of five years, in 1809, to commence the study of law under E. R. Hinman, of Roxbury, and he was admitted to the Bar in 1812.

In 1816, in company with the Hon. S. B. Holt, he removed to the then "Far West," and in 1817 established himself permanently at Dayton, Ohio at that time a village of six hundred inhabitants, in the centre of a vast

wilderness; and which village it was his privilege to see expand until it numbered more than thirty thousand souls.

Of those early days it was his delight, in the latter years of his life, to talk, when, on horseback, through the unbroken wilderness, he made the circuit of the courts in the different counties, sometimes riding for days, in winter, through rain or snow, and at night sleeping in the wild wood, or in some bowered retreat, on a lonely road.

He threw his whole soul in his profession, and soon became prominent and successful, securing a large practice, and the esteem and confidence of the profession. In the least as well as in the greatest matter intrusted to his care, the same conscientiousness and accuracy marked his course; and those best able to judge bear testimony "that there was no lawyer at the Bar whose papers were so carefully prepared, or whose business was so accurately conducted."

In 1840 he associated himself with Judge Haynes, and continued thus until 1844, when he retired from active practice, and devoted himself to the management of his private affairs.

His mind was an encyclopedia of information relative to the events of three-quarters of a century, and it was his delight, during the latter years of his life, when disabled by the asthma and accompanying ailments, from engaging in active duties, to live over the past, and to trace the rise of youth, through honest, self-applied efforts, to a noble and deserved success.

Mr. Stoddard was not only a conscientious, accurate, and successful lawyer, but also a devoted and faithful Christian, and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Dayton; and, although the infirmities of his latter years prevented his usual attendance, yet his interest remained the same in his church and its benevolent offices; and the munificent gifts of his family of sons—one with him—to Dr. Thomas' new church edifice, prove that he has left behind him those who will do honor to the Stoddard name; perhaps, even in perpetuating a Life Directorship in this old ancestral line.

The Supreme Court paid all due honor to his memory; and the Dayton Bar characterized him "the enterprising pioneer, the able lawyer, and the useful citizen; loved and revered in domestic life; affable and courteous in his social relations; and prompt, accurate, and energetic in his business intercourse."

We close this notice of our venerable Vice-President and Life Director with an abstract from a letter written by H. W. Leffingwell, Esq., of St. Louis, for a period of twenty years his business agent in that city: "I have never known a man, or had business with a man, in whom I had so unlimited confidence. I was never deceived, never had any misunderstandings, nor any explanations to make. He gave his orders, and they were executed, and that was the end of that. I am *truly sorry* he is gone, and sincerely regret with his family and friends the irreparable loss."

That Mr. Stoddard was thus esteemed is proved from the fact, stated in the daily papers of Dayton, that his funeral was one of the most notable

solemn events that have ever transpired in that city. Evidences of mourning were everywhere visible, and solemnity pervaded the family mansion and its surroundings. His old law partner, Judge Haynes, was one of the pall-bearers, and many friends and citizens followed his remains to Woodland Cemetery.

---

#### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**THE LIBERIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**—Sixteen churches, of which the largest is at Monrovia, having 135 members. Baptized last year, 79; added by letter, 78; restored, 30; dismissed, 14; excluded, 52; died, 56. Present number, 1,215. A Domestic Missionary Society connected with the Association lately held its annual meeting. The brethren seem to be characterized by a missionary spirit.

**THE ANNUAL NIGER EXPEDITION.**—The vessels engaged in the Niger expedition had returned to Lagos. The natives appeared desirous of being on good terms with the white men, and were most anxious to open commerce with the traders. The expedition enjoyed very good health whilst up the Niger, the ship *Lynx* being the only vessel on board of which sickness made its appearance—three of the crew having died from fever.

**EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—Letters from Aden state that the boats of one of the British slave trade suppression steamers, cruising between Zanzibar and the Arabian Coast, has recently captured a slave dhow with 236 slaves. About 1,000 poor victims had been thus liberated during three months; and yet so many dhows had escaped with their human cargoes, that the nefarious trade must have been a very profitable one.

**SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.**—The supposed discovery of a diamond weighing nine hundred karats, or about five times the weight of the marvelous Kohinoor, and, if genuine, worth many millions in gold, has greatly excited curiosity toward the scenes of the new diamond fever in South Africa. The diamond rage which prevails in these quarters is well authenticated. "The Mool people are nearly all diamond mad," says *The Friend of the Free State* in South Africa. "It is within our knowledge that the cat's eye, agate, topaz, aqua marina, and the ruby have been picked up in the Trans-Vaal. A correspondent of *The Friend* writes from Potchefstroom, June 29, of the finding of two more diamonds in Maquasie, one stated to be worth £2,000, and the other £150 to £200.

**THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS IN KAFFIR.**—A native Kaffir preacher in South Africa, Rev. Mr. Soofa, has lately produced in his own tongue a translation of the Pilgrim's Progress. Portions of it are said to be reproduced with inimitable excellence and power.

**SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.**—A legislative act has been published abolishing the slave auctions. Judicial sales have to be effected by tender; husband and wife cannot be sold apart, nor children under fifteen years separated from their parents. Thus another step has been made, paving the way by further gradual emancipation to the final abolition of slavery in Brazil.

ORGANIZATION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—An association has recently been formed in Monrovia, called "The Ministerial Prayer Association." The meetings are held every week, on the afternoon of Monday. One hour and a half is spent in prayer, singing, talking—short, pointed, and spiritual; the meetings are "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." They are "feasts of fat things." A Young Men's Christian Association has also been formed in Monrovia, and promises to be of much advantage to the young men in the capital of the Republic of Liberia.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.—The Trustees of this Institution, (formerly Ashmun Institute,) for the education of colored men, mentions that there were there during the last session one hundred and fourteen students, and that ten united with the church during the year, eight have left to teach in the Southern States, fifteen are licensed preachers, and twenty-eight are candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist Churches.

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

*From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1869.*

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$10.)  
West Lebanon—Additional, by  
Rev. J. H. Edwards..... 10 00

### VERMONT.

By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$150.)  
Montpelier—Hon. E. P. Walton,  
J. A. Page, Mrs. Thomas Reed,  
Hon. Samuel Wells, H. W.  
Heaton, Hon. Daniel Baldwin,  
each \$5; Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord,  
\$1.50; E. T. Keith, L. B. Cross,  
Geo. Langdon, H. D. Hopkins,  
U. H. Barnes, Dea. C. W. Storrs,  
Charles Dewey, A. G. Dewey,  
J. W. Langdon, Albert Johnson,  
J. T. Thurston, H. Fifield,  
each \$1..... 43 50  
Waterbury—Samuel Miriam, \$5;  
C. N. Arms, George A. Colley,  
each \$2; H. F. James, L. H.  
Haines, each \$1..... 11 00  
Underhill—Col. Cong. Ch..... 20 50  
Jericho Centre—Col. Cong. Ch..... 26 00  
Burlington—Mrs. MARTHA J.  
GATES, to constitute herself a  
Life Member..... 30 00  
Chester—Col. Baptist Ch..... 19 00  
150 00

### MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$12.)  
Worcester—Jno. E. Taft, S. Knowl-  
ton, each \$5; Luther Stone, \$2. 12 00

### RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$127.29.)  
Providence—Robert H. Ives, \$50;  
Col. First Baptist Ch., \$16.32;  
Col. Grace P. Epis. Ch., \$15.97;  
Dea. Benj. White, \$10; Brad-  
ford & Co., \$6; Pres. A. Caswell,  
R. C. Taft, Albert Briggs, Mrs.

Shubael Hutchins, Gilbert  
Congdon, each \$5; Dea. W. C.  
Snow, Dea. J. H. Read, each \$2; 127 29

### NEW YORK.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$592.)  
New York City—Stewart Brown,  
H. K. Corning, Henry Young,  
each \$100; Prof. Samuel F. B.  
Morse, Burr Wakeman, James  
Brown, Guy Richards, each \$50;  
Theodore Gillman, \$20; Mrs.  
Eliza Downer, Cash, Norman  
White, each \$10; Cash, \$2..... 552 00  
Brooklyn—Joseph W. Harper..... 10 00  
Yonkers—JOSEPH MASTEN, to  
constitute himself a Life Mem-  
ber..... 30 00  
592 00

### NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$1,671.94.)  
Newark—Bequest of Mrs. Mary  
Rogers, by Joseph N. Tuttle,  
Executor..... 1,671 94

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Miscellaneous..... 256 18

### OHIO.

By Rev. B. F. Romaine, (\$15.)  
Steubenville—William Kilgore... 10 00  
Columbus—Hon. J. L. Bates..... 5 00  
15 00

### FOR REPOSITORY.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence—Dea.  
J. H. Read, to Nov. 1, 1870, by  
Rev. D. C. Haynes..... 1 00

Repository..... 1 00  
Donations..... 906 29  
Legacy..... 1,671 94  
Miscellaneous..... 256 18

Total.....\$2,835 41







For use in Library only

I-7 v.45/46  
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1869